Daily Report

Latin America

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Cuba

UN Human Rights Group Delegation To Arrive

Mission Not 'Investigative'

FL1509182588 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 15 Sep 88

[Text] A UN Human Rights Commission delegation will arrive in Havana early tomorrow morning to observe, on site, the human rights situtation in our country. Vice Foreign Minister Raul Roa Kouri said 40 minutes ago in a news conference that it is not an investigative but an observation mission.

In March of this year during the 44th period of sessions of the Human Rights Commission in Geneva, the commission accepted an invitation from the Cuban Government to visit our country and note the observance of human rights. That is the mission that this delegation brings. The group is headed by the Human Rights Commission president, Ambassador Sene from Senegal, and it is composed of the five regional members—Africa, Asia, Latin America, Western Europe and other Western countries, and Eastern Europe.

The delegation will be in our country for 10 days. It will meet with officials from our government, party, and with representatives from non-governmental entities. It will hold seven meetings with private people. It will also visit schools, hospitals, social centers, prisons, and production centers.

According to the Cuban vice foreign minister, the delegation will adjust its final work schedule after it meets tomorrow with Minister Isidoro Malmierca. The president of the commission, Ambassador Sene, asked that the activities of the commission take place sheltered from any type of publicity.

Policy Source of 'Great Pride'

FL1609030288 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 16 Sep 88

[Text] A group from the UN Human Rights Commission will arrive tomorrow to observe the situation of human rights in Cuba. The Cuban Government extended the invitation to them during the April meeting in Geneva.

The honesty of the human rights policy is a source of great pride for the Cuban revolution. The respect for the legitimate rights of the citizen has been a tradition and even a motive in the fight against the tyranny of Fulgencio Batista.

The principles on which this policy is based cannot be the same as those of developed capitalist societies. While they squander resources, our society places great value on spiritual tranquillity, cultural development, and free time.

In countries where the economies are based on private property, it is impossible for the workers to strive for development due to their conflicting interests. That is why they need repressive regimes to maintain discipline.

Cuba, on the other hand, is training a reserve of professionals to increase the quality of its work and to make a fair and rational distribution of human resources, thus making strikes on our country an absurdity.

Only bureaucratism, accommodativeness, and technocracy create contradictions in the socialist society. However, a proper policy under the leadership of the one party—a tradition established by Jose Marti—avoids that danger.

The capitalist press insists that there are alleged violations of human rights in Cuba. In reality, what they want to do is destroy the revolution as was done in Guatemala, Grenada, and other locations, without protest from their mass media.

This is why Cubans today have a right that is more important than the right to strike: the right to arm themselves and defend those social victories.

Delegation Arrives

FL1609114588 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 16 Sep 88

[Text] A human rights commission arrived in our capital today. They are here at the invitation of the Cuban Government to observe human rights in the country. The group is headed by Alioune Sene, from Senegal, who noted that the representativeness of the commission reflects the need for universality of the United Nations to carry out this task, which considers it beneficial to promote and strengthen peace and human dignity.

Raul Roa Kouri, Cuban vice foreign minister, gave a cordial welcome to the ambassadors, representatives of various places in the world, and told them that the local authorities will do everything possible to help them in the fulfillment of their work. Carlos Lechuga, Cuban ambassador to international organizations based in Geneva, also went to the Jose Marti International Airport. The 44th meeting on human rights was held in Geneva. At that time, the commission was invited to pay this visit to Cuba.

The group is also composed of (T. Dichev), from Bulgaria; R. Rivas Pozada, from Colombia; (J. D. Ingles), from the Phillippines; (M.J. Ligis), from Ireland; and (A.J.S. Adda), from Nigeria. All of them have ambassadorial rank.

Group Controls Media Coverage

FL1609120088 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 16 Sep 88

[Text] The UN Human Rights Commission group arrived in Havana early this morning. The delegation is headed by Ambassador Alioune Sene, from Senegal. Raul Roa, Cuban vice foreign minister, said the group's mission is to observe and not investigate. He added that its work program will last 10 days. It was reported that the delegation has control over the media coverage it will get and that the results of their work will only be reported to the commission. The commission will learn about the results when it meets in Geneva on 1 February, and not before that date.

GRANMA: London Incident 'CIA Provoked'

FL1509141488 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1035 GMT 15 Sep 88

[Text] Under the title "The Mysterious Lady of Sussex Gardens," GRANMA newspaper publishes the second part of its editorial on the incident involving our diplomats in London. The British can hardly give a famished meow as the opposition Labour Party and press sources openly demand clarification of the incident, says GRANMA.

Politician George Foulkes, on behalf of the British opposition, sharply characterized what occurred as a monumental espionage tangle, deceit, and intrigue of the Margaret Thatcher government. The editorial also uses the words of the LONDON TIMES daily, which terms the unjustified expulsion of Cuban Ambassador Fernandez Mell as a bizarre story which would not fool even kindergarten children.

Cables from London note the uncomfortable silence of the government which so far has refrained from explaining who composed the group of three men and a woman who approached Cuban diplomat Carlos Medina. They apparently were absorbed by the London fog. The saying goes: Nobody is perfect. This is fulfilled to unsuspected limits after the CIA's and British secret services' extravagant and outrageous incident, comments GRANMA in its editorial.

The treachery of some British (?sources) goes to the extent of accusing Medina of being a CIA double agent. This is a big fiasco for London inasmuch as Medina's information did not hesitate to come out in the form of lead capsules and with the smell of gunpowder.

Despite everything, the truth is coming out regarding this CIA-provoked operation supported by its British MI5 jokers which has only helped to mar relations between Cuba and the UK. If an independent investigation of what happened to our diplomats was possible in Great Britain, Cuba could help by identifying the mysterious lady of Sussex Garderns. She is a stateless woman of Cuban origin, 23-year-old Marta Hernandez Placencia, lover of Florentino Azpillaga Lombart, born in Cifuentes, Villa Clara. She was also dragged into the sudden reversal of circumstances, the shoddy espionage that ended up in a phenomenal (?dash). If London wishes, we will continue to provide information. The ball continues to be in the British court.

Castro Greets Nicaragua on Independence Day

PA1409142588 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Sep 88

[Message from President Fidel Castro to Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega on Nicaragua's independence day—date not given]

[Text] Upon our commemoration of the 167th anniversary of Nicaragua's independence from Spanish colonialism, I take pleasure in expressing to you, on behalf of the Cuban people and government, our most sincere congratulations.

Central America became independent from the Spanish crown in 1821; however, U.S. neocolonialism prevented these nations from achieving true independence. Imperialism tried to preserve the old and obsolete mechanisms of exploitation and to silence the new and continuous cries for freedom.

However, once more the best children of the Central American land, heirs to the historic legacy of their leaders in the independence struggle, are holding high the banners of the struggle against national oppression and imperialism.

Nicaragua today embodies these ideals and heroically defends them. The firm peace policy that the Sandinist revolution has developed has earned it support and respect in the international arena while most Latin American governments have made major efforts to promote a just and negotiated solution to the Central American crisis.

The Cuban people and government feel that this anniversary is a fitting occasion to reiterate to the heroic Nicaraguan people our determination to continue offering our selfless cooperation and strong support to all efforts aimed at safeguarding your independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity and at the same time to wish you more victories in the construction of a new Nicaragua.

Receive, my dear comrade, our strong revolutionary embrace.

[Signed] Fidel Castro Ruz. President of the Cuban Council of State and Government

Honduras Congress Members Meet With Castro

FL1509134688 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 15 Sep 88

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro has received in Havana the Honduran delegation headed by Jose Fernandez Guzman, vice president of the Honduran National Congress. The visitor said that the Cuban president briefed him on the progress made by the country in the fields of medicine, education, and industry. He noted that the Central American subject was also dealt with during the meeting. He said that Fidel expressed his interest in reaching peace in the region.

Fernandez Guzman said that his delegation is interested in the possibility of trade. He specifically referred to medicine for his country in exchange for wood, coffee, and other Honduran goods. The delegation agreed on the hopes that the relations initiated can be broadened and deepened. The Honduran parliament members end today the visit they are paying Cuba at the invitation of the National Assembly of the People's Government.

Comment on Visit

FL1509145888 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Sep 88

[Text] The delegation of Honduran legislators visiting our country since 8 September at the invitation of the National Assembly of the People's Government held a news conference this afternoon. Members of the delegation, which is headed by Jose Fernandez Guzman, vice president of the Honduran National Congress, told the reporters that they were grateful for our people's warm welcome. They stated that they are taking back an excellent impression of the Cuban people and their revolution. They noted that the visit has made it possible for them to see Cuban reality up close and to observe achievements in various fields.

The legislators described their meeting with President Fidel Castro as a friendly one. They were informed during the meeting of the progress made by the revolution. They also exchanged views on the situation in Central America.

The delegation visited places of economic and social interest and met with state and government leaders.

Advocate Ties With Cuba

PA1509172688 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Sep 88

[Text] All of the members of a delegation of Honduran deputies visiting Cuba yesterday advocated resuming diplomatic relations with this Caribbean country soon. Deputies of the Honduran Liberal, Nationalist, and Christian Democratic [PDC] Parties, who are impressed with the Cuban political system, strongly criticized the U.S. Government's foreign policy toward Cuba and the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries.

The 11-member delegation, which is led by Honduran Congress Vice President Jose Fernandez Guzman, arrived in Cuba at the invitation of the National Assembly and will conclude its 1-week visit today.

In statements to foreign correspondents in Havana, Liberal Party Deputy Jesus Avillon advocated the resumption of diplomatic relations between the two countries. Avillon encouraged a rapprochement between Cuba and Honduras, which, he said, has not been realized for the past 30 years. He added: We cannot remain isolated from one another on the continent. We have many things in common, even the same language.

The Honduran deputies admitted they have little information on the development of the Cuban health, education, industry, and agriculture sectors. Fernandez said that, during their meeting with Cuban President Fidel Castro, the deputies were given briefings on the operation of these sectors and that they discussed other topics as well.

Fernandez added that the Honduran delegation was interested in the possibility of initiating trade between the two countries. He pointed out that Honduras could import Cuban medicine in exchange for Honduran lumber, coffee, and other products at competitive prices.

In addition, the PDC's Alfredo Landaverde said there is hope for renewing the Esquipulas II peace plan. He pointed out that the cease-fire in Nicaragua has already lasted 5 months, and he compared this situation to the situation in El Salvador, where the cease-fire lasted less than 24 hours. Landaverde said the Nicaraguan contras were good business for Honduras since their presence served to inject millions of dollars into the Honduran economy. He also said this appeared to be an interesting deal, but [words indistinct] is bad business for Honduras and Nicaragua because, after all, we are dealing with war.

Landaverde regarded the delegation's visit to Cuba as useful as a foundation for future meetings between delegations of the two countries and as helpful in efforts to achieve peace in Central America.

Guatemalan Rebel Leader Monsanto Visits

FL0909183188 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 9 Sep 88

[Text] Pablo Monsanto, commander in chief of the Guatemalan Rebel Armed Forces and member of the General Command of the URNG, has said that Vinicio Cerezo has not been able to do anything positive as president of Guatemala because the military actually rules that country. Guerrilla Commander Monsanto, who is visiting our country as part of a Latin American tour to express the URNG's position on his country's crisis, said that the guerrillas are willing to go along with

the institutional process. However, they are only willing to do so without the conditions proposed by the present government: to surrender their weapons and abandon the liberated territories.

On Country's 'Critical Stage'

FL1309174388 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Sep 88

[Interview with Commander Pablo Monsanto, member of the General Command of the URNG, by unidentified reporter; place and date not given—recorded]

[Text] [Monsanto] First of all, I want to greet all the Cuban people on behalf of the URNG. We are great admirers of the Cuban revolution and of their internationalist and solidary people.

The political-military situation of my country is fundamentally characterized by the critical stage it is going through, from a political point of view, because the government of President Cerezo has antagonized all sectors of Guatemalan society. Our military situation is now much better because the Army has not been able to attain any military success despite the blows it has struck against the people, who are the social foundation of the guerrilla forces. The Army has never been able to eliminate a URNG military unit. However, we were able to defeat the two strongest Army attacks on the URNG.

[Reporter] What were the objectives of your Costa Rica visit?

[Monsanto] We went to Costa Rica because since last year, after Esquipulas II, we have asked the National Reconcilition Commission for a meeting. We wanted to talk with them to resume the dialogue between the government and the URNG. We expressed at all times that we were willing to contribute as much as possible to reach peace, but peace with true democracy, peace with a social justice democracy. We are not willing to lay down our weapons or leave the territories we control if a number of conditions are not fulfilled. The conditions are aimed at solving the basic problems of the vast majority of our people.

Indian Science, Technology Official Arrives

FL1209190588 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 12 Sep 88

[Text] Mr Narayan, minister of state for science and technology of India, arrived in our country last night.

The Indian official was received at this capital's Jose Marti International Airport by Dr Rosa Elena Simeon, president of the Cuban Academy of Sciences.

Mr Narayan expressed his interest in exchanging ideas and information with Cuban science authorities and said cooperation in the field of science is a beautiful way to bring people closer together.

Meets With Rodriguez

FL1509151688 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 15 Sep 88

[Text] Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez has met in Havana with Narayan, India's minister of state for science and technology. Rodriguez and Narayan talked about technological and scientific development in the two countries and the possibilities of bilateral cooperation.

Chilean Burn Victim Arrives in Havana

FL1309151688 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 13 Sep 88

[Text] Carmen Gloria Quintana, the young Chilean woman who was burned by a military patrol of Pinochet's fascist regime over 2 years ago, arrived in Havana yesterday at the invitation of the Cuban Government. Manuel Pineiro Losada, member of the Central Committee and chief of its America Department, welcomed the combatant against fascism in her country. Members of the Chilean committee of solidarity with the antifascist resistance, representatives of left-wing parties [words indistinct] who compose the political secretariat of the organization also went to welcome her, among others.

Former POW Arrives; Received by Raul Castro

FL1509180088 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 15 Sep 88

[Text] Young combatant Orlando Cardoso Villavicencio has arrived in Cuba after spending almost 11 years in Somali prisons. Army General Raul Castro, minister of the FAR, went to the Jose Marti International Airport to receive him. Division General Abelardo Colome Ibarra, member of the PCC Politburo and first vice minister of the FAR, and other generals, chiefs, and officers of the FAR also went to the air terminal.

Major Orlando Cardoso Villavicencio went to Ethiopia almost 11 years ago to fulfill an internationalist mission. He was a lieutenant of our FAR at that time. At the beginning of 1978 he formed part of an artillery scouting group that was attacked by Somali troops. He was wounded and unconscious and was taken prisoner. Today he returns victorious to the fatherland and receives the love and respect of all the Cuban people.

Immediately after his arrival in Cuba, Maj Cardoso Villavicencio, accompanied by Army Gen Raul Castro, participated in a military ceremony at Cacahual. During the solemn event, Cardoso Villavicencio placed a floral wreath at the foot of the tomb of Lieutenant General Antonio Maceo and his aide Panchito Gomez Toro. Later, he and Army Gen Raul Castro went to the place were Blas Roque Calderio, the great revolutionary struggler, was buried. Generals, chiefs, and officers of the FAR were also present for this. [video shows PCC Politburo member Vilma Espin among those present]

During the ceremony, the internationalist combatant was greeted by mass organizations and the younger ones. All showed their infinite admiration and respect for the young man who, as Raul said during a speech delivered in May 1984, held up high his revolutionary conviction and awareness that he was representing and defending Cuba's honor and dignity there.

Night Vigilance Groups Help Prevent Crime

FL1509201088 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1922 GMT 15 Sep 88

[Text] Gabriel Alpizar, coordinator of the Matanzas Province Committees for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR], has said in the capital of the province that night vigilance groups play an important role in preventing crime. He added that in an 8-month period, there were 28 fewer crimes in comparison to the same time last year and he stressed that the night vigilance groups are largely responsible for this achievement.

Alpizar discussed the initiatives underway in Matanzas to improve vigilance in the early morning hours. He briefly referred to a plan that is being formulated to cover that time period with zone patrols.

The Matanzas CDR coordinator explained the information program that is in progress in the community-based organizations to clarify doubts on the new penal code. He added that the results of this can be considered positive.

New Toothpaste Distribution Norms as of 1 Oct

FL1409015788 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2340 GMT 12 Sep 88

[Text] The Cuban Domestic Trade Ministry has announced to the population that as a result of production efforts and the arrival of imports, the availability of toothpaste has increased, thus allowing for the modification of the rationing guidelines which were necessary for this product. This becomes effective on 1 October; I repeat, 1 October.

Households with one to four consumers will receive one 120-gram tube of toothpaste a month or two 90-gram tubes. Households with five to nine consumers will receive two large tubes or three of the small ones. Households with 10 or more consumers will receive three of the large tubes a month or four of the smaller 90-gram tubes.

It's important to point out that these norms are the same for urban and rural areas throughout the country. I was told that in Camalote, Camaguey Province, toothpaste was being distributed in a very irregular manner. I repeat, the norm on the distribution of toothpaste comes from the Domestic Trade Ministry and it includes urban and rural areas.

Grenada

Labor Party Drops Support for Republican Status

FL1409211388 Bridgetown CANA in English 2029 GMT 11 Sep 88

[Text] St George's, Grenada, Sept 11, CANA—Former Grenada Prime Minister Eric Gairy says his opposition Labour Party will no longer pursue plans to make Grenada a republic if it wins the next general elections. "We have dropped that for the time being," said Sir Eric whose Grenada United Labour Party (GULP) is preparing for elections due in 15 months. He told CANA that many people, including supporters of his party, did not fully understand the intricacies of republican status.

According to Sir Eric, although some people liked the idea of the island having a president, they associated republican status with revolutions, and social and civil disorders. As a result, he said, the Labour Party was against pushing this on the country without the people having "a proper understanding of it." Gairy said a GULP government will allow Grenada to retain its present monarchical status with a governor general as ceremonial head of state and the prime minister as head of the government.

"...We figure that we may need about two years to get these people to really understand (what republican status means) and we believe that we can go ahead with what we have for the time being," he said.

Gairy, who took Grenada to independence in 1974, was toppled from power in a coup five years later by the leftwing New Jewel Movement (NJM). In February, the GULP announced plans to make Grenada a commonwealth like Dominica with a ceremonial president as head of state rather than a governor general. The party said then that the proposed change would be a clear demonstration of Grenada's genuine independence and self esteem, and a manifestation of its self reliance and self assurance. A two-thirds majority in a referendum and a similar vote in parliament is required to change Grenada's constitutional status.

Haiti

Government Protests Rights Commission Report

FL1509204488 Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale in Creole 1300 GMT 15 Sep 88

[Text] A note has been addressed to Mr Jean-Baptiste Reynold Leroy, charge d'affaires ad interim [to the OAS] in Washington, D.C., from the minister of foreign affairs and worship, Haitian Armed Forces [FADH] Brigadier General Herard Abraham. The note is in response to a communique from the IAHRC, Inter-American Human Rights Commission, on the incidents in Port-au-Prince.

The government is very surprised to hear that the commission has spoken of reprisals against those who spoke with the IAHRC. The government cannot understand how this commission, with which it met during their mission here—and even less the answers given by its informants. [sentence as heard]

In the second paragraph [of the communique], the commission spoke of a military post not too far from where Sunday's incidents occurred. If the commission had taken the trouble to inform itself, we think it would have found that the post in question is not a military post but rather a garage where damaged military vehicles are repaired.

Thus, this post is not a military post at all. Consequently, says the note, the IAHRC did not properly inform itself on this matter because there is no military post in front of St Jean Bosco Church, but rather a garage. Thus the IAHRC did not properly inform itself on this matter. Also, there was no one at that garage on Sunday. It is not a police post; it is a garage.

Third, [as heard] the government very strongly protests the terms, the content, of the communique, in which they appear to associate the government with those responsible for the criminal acts in question that took place in Port-au-Prince. The government says it is not responsible for this incident and adds that it has nothing to do with the criminal acts that took place last Sunday at St Jean Bosco Church.

We take the opportunity to stress that the Haitian Government strongly condemns these regrettable acts and has set public action in motion so that the appropriate authorities can capture all those responsible for this tragedy and legal proceedings against the perpetrators can begin.

That, then, is a note from the Foreign Ministry to the charge d'affaires ad interim to the OAS in Washington.

We remind you that in the note, the Haitian Government protests the text issued by the IAHRC, which seems to implicate the government in last Sunday's acts of violence. The note also indicates that the IAHRC lacked sufficient information when it said there was a military post in front of St Jean Bosco Church. The note says it is not a police post but rather a garage where old military vehicles are repaired. Also, the incident occurred on a Sunday when no one was at the garage.

As we said, this is a note from the Foreign Ministry.

Group Terrorizes Port-au-Prince Hospital Ward

FL1509155388 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network in Creole 1100 GMT 15 Sep 88

[Text] A group of men, the same who committed the crimes and burned the churches on 11 and 12 September, on Tuesday afternoon entered the general hospital, where they again sowed terror. This time they went in the general hospital's maternity ward without encountering any problems whatsoever in doing so.

They were looking for the woman they had half-killed on 11 September, the woman they stabbed deeply through the womb, even reaching the unborn child she was carrying.

When the doctor on duty tried to stop them, they simply told him: What is there to stop us from killing a doctor? At that point, the resident backed off, realizing that there was no security at that hospital, where doctors, nurses, nurses aides, and others work under extremely degrading, humiliating conditions.

Once the doctor had backed off, the bandits caused a real scene of terror, tormenting the women, undressing them, and pulling the sheets off them, looking for the woman they half-killed last Sunday.

According to an eyewitness, who was powerless, it was a scene of real panic. The women were panic-stricken and screaming for help, with no help forthcoming.

Thus, after going on national television, on government television, where they made startling statements, the men with the red armbands took a new step in the escalation of the violence they are sowing throughout the country.

We must also remember that as they entered the hospital, at the hospital entrance, these men showed the guard—the policeman on guard duty—a card from someone with authority to issue it, someone who gave them the order, the permission, to go do what they did inside the hospital.

Thus the medical director, the administrators, the nurses, and others at the hospital held a meeting yesterday during which they decided to write letters to the minister of public health and the police so that they can beef up the security system at the general hospital. [Bonaire Trans World Radio in English at 1130 GMT on 15 September, reporting on this incident, notes: "Armed men in the Haitian capital of Port-au-Prince have entered a hospital, trying to attack a pregnant woman who was injured in last Sunday's attack on a church. Armed guards prevented the attackers from reaching her."]

Further Reaction to Port-au-Prince Church Events

Jeremie Bishop Urges Unity

FL1509212488 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network in Creole 1100 GMT 15 Sep 88

["Declaration" issued by Msgr Willy Romelus, bishop of Jeremie; date and place not given—recorded]

[Text] Today, in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, I have come to greet you all and say: Take courage. Be not afraid. The Lord is with you. Regardless of what you may see or hear, keep a cool head. Don't give up and don't become discouraged.

We see that we must do a lot of praying because our country is being beseiged by another, different, kind of hurricane—one which is worse [than Hurricane Gilbert].

After 29 November 1987, 17 January 1988, and a few other such dates we come to Sunday, 11 September, a date on which many barbaric acts were committed, people massacred, and St Jean Bosco Church burned down.

What shocked us deeply was hearing the criminals declare on national television and radio that they committed these acts.

If the authorities are not responsible for these acts, wouldn't they have had every opportunity to capture all those perpetrators immediately, that very same day? Only much later, after certain other countries (?issued) their statements, did the Haitian leaders come forward to say they deplore and condemn these acts, and that they are going to arrest people for this.

All these things happened in broad daylight and no one laid a hand on the perpetrators! We have learned that they also set fire to Immaculate Conception Church in Cite Soleil. All these things constitute a human hurricane.

At a time when the enemy is organizing itself to ravage us, I feel the need say to you, to Christians, and to all persons of good will in Haiti: Don't forget what Christ told us. We must all, together, become one. If we wish to escape from the travail we are enduring, let us identify what unites us. Forget about what divides us!

All of us want only one thing: the deliverance of Haiti, to extricate Haiti from the claws of the assassins. Do not let the enemy divide you. Do not let them make you believe that priests are divided against other priests, nuns against nuns, monks against monks, bishops against bishops, and the church authorities against the grassroots parishes. We are all seeking the same thing. Let us put our heads together to wage the battle that will lead us to victory.

In this battle, our weapon—don't forget! —is prayer. We want nothing to do with violence. In the church, what we preach is justice, truth, and peace. We defend human rights. We stand at the side of the poor men and women being trampled in Haiti. Don't forget what Jesus Christ said: He who lives by the sword, dies by the sword.

Those who use knives to stab their brothers and sisters to death will be stabbed to death themselves. Matthew, chapter 26, verse 52.

In other words, he said: Go ahead! Beat the dog and just wait and see what the dog's master does to you! Or, to put it another way: The stick that beats the black dog will also be the stick that beats the red dog.

We are not asking that this happen to them. We content ourselves with quoting this verse from the Bible and these proverbs. We would (?prefer to) see these evil men converted, in order that they might live. Ezekiel, chapter 18, verse 23.

The forces of evil are out to destroy the church. The death train has gone off the track and is running amok with the engineer, passengers and all! Let's get out of its way and go stand by God. It is at God's side that we must seek shelter so that this derailed train won't run over us. Let us unite, in Jesus Christ. Let us forget all our differences, in order to form a single bloc, so that all of us together become one. Let all Christians back one another, support one another. Then we will see God's marvels!

We declare that we are in solidarity with the Salesian Fathers, with all those who suffer, and those who lost relatives or friends. We are praying with them, for them, and for those who died. God in heaven must give them justice, give us justice. God tells us not to take revenge ourselves but instead to allow him to take action for us. We hope his justice is not long in coming.

We would like for you people of Jeremie to take the rest of this month to pray. Organize prayers everywhere—in all churches, in all rural villages—to call upon our God to join us so that we can extricate ourselves from this ferocious, bloodthirsty dictatorship.

We know about all the things that used to happen in Germany under Hitler. Now we see that things are even worse here in Haiti. Everyone in the country is suffering. Well, to all you suffering people, all you undergoing great travail, I say: Do not be discouraged. Hold on, and don't give up. Stick even closer to God. Our deliverance, the deliverance of Haiti, will come from God.

This God must bless us, deliver us, help us out of the hole into which our leaders have plunged us.

Our Mother Mary, the mother of the Haitian people, the (?major symbol) of the Haitian people's hope, (?must come) help us during all our tribulations.

Rev Claude: Police Involved

FL1409230288 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network in Creole 1100 GMT 14 Sep 88

[Interview with Rev Sylvio Claude, of the Christian Democratic Party, by unidentified reporter; date and place not given—recorded]

[Excerpts] [Claude] [Passage omitted] In the face of a situation like this, what is the position of the Department of the Public Prosecutor? [passage omitted] Are people who appear after lives have been lost, after people have been killed... [changes thought] It is said there are 77 people in the hospital, but watch out. There are dozens of people who were wounded who did not go to

the hospital because they were afraid, because the men went to the hospital to finish people off. Thus these people are lying in bed at home. So we still don't really know how many people were hurt. And there are others who died that we still don't know about. So I am asking myself how a government press can allow criminals to talk over their television station and then just walk off with no problems. The speaker even appeared smug over what they said. This is very significant. The Department of the Public Prosecutor has the floor. International public opinion has the floor. The U.S. Embassy has the floor too, in this case, because it looks as if these men (?are being) protected, condoned, by all these people.

[Reporter] Rev Claude, as a political leader, what would you advise them to do against these people who declared that they committed the act?

[Claude] They must be arrested immediately. [passage omitted] That is the first fact. The second, still more serious fact, is that neither the press, nor the church authorities, nor the doctors I heard over television last night said anything about what happened to the vaccination center that was in St Jean Bosco. There was a vaccination center inside the St Jean Bosco complex. Most of the people who died—people who were not very familiar with the inside of the St Jean Bosco complex—were people who had gone there to have their children vaccinated and to be vaccinated themselves. No one has said anything about this! They gave a report of the vaccination campaign yesterday, and they did not mention the vaccination center that was in St Jean Bosco. Yet serious things happened there. Not only did they kill people there, but there is an important fact, in this connection. Two of the men wearing red armbands went after some of the men who were doing the vaccinating. There was a nurse who took her courage in her hands and at the risk of her own life, tore the people away from the men with the red armbands. Now, they caught one of the men in red armbands. The young volunteers caught one of them at the vaccination center. When they caught him, a corporal, who had been posted there to provide security—because there was a corporal present, inside St Jean Bosco, and this is truly serious! [sentence as heard]

[Reporter] What did the corporal do?

[Claude] He was posted at the vaccination center.

[Reporter] What did he do when they were [words indistinct]?

[Claude] That's what I am going to tell you! When they caught the guy in the red armband, the young men asked the corporal to arrest him. They even asked him to kill the guy, since he had killed a bunch of people. The corporal did indeed chamber a round in his rifle, and so forth. The guy in the red armband pulled a card out of his pocket and said to him: Fort Dimanche police. Did you hear what I said? He pulled his card out of his pocket and announced: Fort Dimanche police. At that point, the policeman—you know, after all, he was just a simple corporal—talked to the guy and made him go away. Then they called Fort Dimanche. And Fort Dimanche came. There were two or three lieutenants. They came around the back. They jumped over the wall at exactly the point where the vaccination center was. Then the corporal, under pressure from the young people, you understand, was explaining to the lieutenant what happened. The lieutenant was furious and said: Why didn't you shoot him? I should have come and found him lying on the ground! The corporal leaned toward the lieutenant and muttered something to him, and the lieutenant dropped it. Now, this is serious. We cannot accept this kind of thing. That is one thing.

What is even more serious is... [changes thought] Where did these guys come from? Where had they assembled? They gathered in front of the police post at the crossroads to the airport. [passage omitted] They marched off singing their songs. They were chanting, Long live father so-and-so, all the way down to the front of the gate. They gathered right in front of the police post! Right after things started heating up, a magistrate came weapon in hand and stood right in front of the post, asking the (?policemen) whether or not any of their people were hurt.

PUCH Wants Magistrate Fired

FL1509215588 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network in Creole 1830 GMT 15 Sep 88

[Text] After the atrocities of 11 September 1988, the Haitian Government has announced that public action has been set in motion, says the Unified Party of Haitian Communists [PUCH]. This is encouraging.

In order for this decision to really mean something, it is necessary for the government to fire Frank Romain as magistrate of Port-au-Prince. Frank Romain, through his statements, made it known that he does not feel like ensuring the security of all citizens living within the jurisdiction of the commune of Port-au-Prince, whereas it is his job as magistrate to provide security for all.

Second, the government must order the immediate arrest of Frank Romain to investigate the extent to which he was involved in the criminal acts of 11 September. Romain's statements justify his being arrested.

Such a decision is one of the first gestures that will make citizens begin to believe that the country is being governed and that the citizens are not going to be obliged to individually seek a way to ensure their own security.

That is a note signed by Max Bourjolly for the PUCH.

Journalist Comments

FL1409231388 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network in Creole 1100 GMT 14 Sep 88

[Excerpts] The situation is serious and the Haitian people must not be fooled by the confused information circulating regarding the St Jean Bosco massacre.

Evans Paul [journalist "Kompe Plim"] thinks that the enemies of democracy are taking advantage of minor problems within the church to take action. He denounces the authorities' maneuvers aimed at creating a pretext to expel Father Aristide. He believes that we are living in a country in disarray. He thinks only a change in the country's leadership can change this situation. He feels the people's organizations must not abandon the terrain. He also thinks they must learn to parry blows.

[Begin Paul recording] I think we are in a very serious situation, in which the enemies of the Haitian people are using the Haitian people against themselves. It is very serious to see people from the masses allowing others to put them up front and make them go on television to say: I committed the crime, and I am going to continue to commit still more crimes.

This is extremely serious. Those people should understand that although there may today be no justice, one day there will have to be justice, justice that will curb all the weird things they do, all the massacres and crimes they commit. [passage omitted]

To begin with, Father Aristide was not even involved in the conflict existing within the church. It was a matter of Father (Nau) and Father (Desir). The lay youth of St Jean Bosco church had said it looked like Father (Desir) was having Father (Nau) transferred. But neither Father (Desir) nor Father Aristide nor Father Volel—all of whom I know personally—would ever participate in any massacre, or in killing people, or anything like that. It is the enemies of democracy—it is other people, using the problems within the church—who are sending people out to wreak havoc.

There is another thing I would like to say: Many people are afraid because of what happened Sunday. Many people went home wounded. They are afraid to go to the hospital because they know the criminals intend to continue this business anywhere, even in the hospital. We would like those people not to lie there and just die from wounds but to instead try to contact organizations that are willing to help them in this regard. There are also people with relatives who have disappeared. These people too must denounce this. If you let fear get ahold of you to the point where you have people who have disappeared, or you are wounded, and you don't say so, you will fall into a situation worse than what you were having to take before.

Another thing I want to denounce is the authorities' maneuvers to try to create a pretext to ship out Father Aristide. That is why they sent people to the television stations to say they don't want to see hide nor hair of Father Aristide anywhere at all. They are going to use this as a pretext and claim they are sending Father Aristide away for his own security. [passage omitted] [end recording] [passage omitted]

State of Emergency in Hurricane-Damaged Area

FL1509221188 Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale in Creole 1300 GMT 15 Sep 88

[Excerpts] In connection with the ravages of Hurricane Gilbert, there is a note from the military government, issued from the National Palace and dated 14 September 1988, declaring a state of emergency in the areas that have suffered heavy damage. [passage omitted]

All those areas affected by Hurricane Gilbert on Sunday, 11 September, were extensively damaged.

In view of the seriousness of the situation, and in view of the need to quickly aid the population affected by this disaster, the Government of the Republic declares a state of emergency in all the affected areas [southern and southwestern Haiti].

An exhaustive evaluation of the damage caused by the hurricane has begun. There are aid operations under way to help all victims of the hurricane and to have the public services and the pertinent agencies restore the structures damaged by the hurricane as soon as possible.

The note also says that the national (?rescue) plan has set up a team of technicians and other people to be on alert in order to quickly respond to the situation following natural catastrophes.

That was a communique from the National Palace signed by Mr Henri Namphy, Lieutenant General, Haitian Armed Forces, president of the military government.

Thus a state of emergency has been declared in all areas that suffered hurricane damage, particularly southern Haiti.

Jamaica

Seaga Declares State of Public Emergency

FL1509233688 Bridgetown CANA in English 2309 GMT 15 Sep 88

[By Paget de Freitas]

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Sept 15, CANA—Jamaica's prime minister, Edward Seaga, on Thursday announced a state of public emergency in four parishes, including the capital, Kingston, as the hurricane-ravaged island continued its mopping up operations.

Seaga said the governer general had issued the proclamation for the state of emergency in the parishes of Kingston, St. Andrew, St. Thomas, and St. Catherine. It went into effect at 4:00 p.m. (2100 GMT).

The period is to enable the government to invoke the power to order certain shops, petrol stations, hardware stores, and pharmaceutical stores to open. Under the emergency regulations, from 8:00 a.m. Friday, petrol stations that can pump gasolene with hand pumps will have to open while others will have to open when electricity becomes available.

The emergency powers will also give the government the authority to requistion transport and other heavy equipment to move relief to affected areas.

Seaga said when he flew over the island on Wednesday he identified the worst hit areas which appeared to be in the western and eastern sections of the island.

The death toll rose to 30 on Thursday while relief work moved into gear. Officials expected the toll to climb as rescue workers cut their way into areas rendered impassable by the fury of Hurricane Gilbert which crashed through the island Monday, tearing up trees, buildings, and utility poles, with 140 mile-an-hour winds.

Seaga said during the period the security forces will have wider powers to ensure that law and order is maintained and "that the period of restoration of normality as quickly as possible" is achieved. He said he was glad to learn on flying over the island that the hotels were generally well intact, although there was some damage on the north coast, the centre of the islands tourist resort.

"The powers invoked are strictly pursuant to the hurricane and subsequent developments," the prime minister said. He said he hoped that the laws will not be invoked and that people would open business as normal.

"I expect full cooperation from the public," Seaga said.

The Jamaican leader has called a meeting of the heads of insurance companies to meet him this evening.

Leader of the main opposition Peoples National Party, Michael Manley, is also due to meet Seaga on Thursday night to discuss the declaration of the state of emergency.

The last state of emergency was declared in 1976 under Manley's administration and elections were held during this period. Several hundred people were detained during the emergency period.

Tens of thousands of people remained in shelters Thursday as the government estimated one in every five houses suffered significant damage in the hurricane.

Seaga said that feeding the homeless and destitute and providing shelter were priorities. He said Jamaica will immediately need about U.S.400 million dollars in aid.

The United States has already sent material, including plastic covers for exposed roofs to help improve shelters.

Britain, France, West Germany and other countries are also expected to send food, medicine, and other forms of relief.

St Vincent and the Grenadines

Memorandum of Understanding Signed With Canada

FL1509164088 Bridgetown CANA in English
2025 GMT 13 Sep 88

[Text] Kingston, St. Vincent, Sept 13, CANA—St Vincent and the Grenadines Prime Minister James Mitchell and Canadian High Commissioner Art Wright on Tuesday signed a memorandum of understanding for a EC10 million dollar (one EC dollar; 37 cents U.S.) fisheries development project here.

The agreement covers technical assistance to improve the management capability of government's fisheries division, which should result in improvements in fish catches, processing and exports of fish, a Canadian Government release said.

Three islands in the Grenadines, Bequia, Canouan and Union Island, are to benefit under the project from the construction of wharves, fish and storage facilities and fish markets.

Wright is accompanied on his two-day visit here by John Robinson, vice-president of the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) America's branch and Art Saper, director of the Canadian development programme for the Eastern Caribbean. They are discussing with officials here both new and ongoing Canadian-financed projects.

Among the projects to be looked at is an EC.5 million dollar forestry development project, which focuses on improved management and conservation of forest reserves, to project critical watersheds and prevent soil erosion. This project is scheduled to be implemented by a Canadian firm within a month.

The Canadian officials will also visit Bequia to assess the current CIDA-financed Port Elizabeth waterfront redevelopment project.

PRI Communique Rejects Cardenas Charges

PA1509214888 Mexico City XEW Television Network in Spanish 1300 GMT 15 Sep 88

[Text] The PRI has issued a press communique rejecting statements made yesterday by [former FDN presidential candidate] Cuauhtemoc Cardenas Solorzano. The communique states that Cardenas has once again resorted to false accusations and lies, adding that since November and throughout his campaign, Cardenas employed the argument of fraud as a propaganda strategy to strengthen his candidacy. The PRI states that the FDN leader's arguments are totally unfounded and irresponsible, and it warns that with his open call for violence, Cardenas is creating a very dangerous dilemma: either me or civil war.

The PRI reiterated its conviction that Carlos Salinas de Gortari was legally and legitimately elected.

Cardenas Proposes Public Debate With Salinas

PA1509212288 Mexico City XEW Television Network in Spanish 1300 GMT 15 Sep 88

[Text] At a meeting at Zocalo Square in Mexico City, former National Democratic Front [FDN] presidential candidate Cuauhtemoc Cardenas Solorzano said: I ask Carlos Salinas to reflect calmly and seriously on the Mexico that the people want.

Before several thousand people, Cardenas Solorzano again proposed to the PRI candidate a public debate on the legitimacy of the elections and the country's current situation. Of the four debate issues Salinas de Gortari recently proposed as a means of reaching a consensus with the opposition parties, Cardenas said they are important issues on which the FDN has clearly stated its position, adding that the FDN is open to constructive dialogue. Cardenas said his party is awaiting concrete proposals so work groups can be established in the Congress and other organizations to present the FDN's point of view. Cardenas said the FDN will continue working within peaceful and constitutional guidelines, and that he will appeal to reason and conciliation to bring together diverse efforts to solve common problems. Cardenas concluded that the FDN's conduct is established by the firmness of its principles and its commitment to the people.

Meanwhile, Manuel J. Clouthier, leader of the National Action Party [PAN], issued the document "In Response to Imposition and Disorder, Civil Disobedience," which points out that it is each person's moral and natural right to fight against injustice and violations of human rights and to reject impositions by authorities. At a news conference, Clouthier urged the Mexican people to participate in civil disobedience as long as the majority's will is not respected. He said this reflects his party's patriotic and upright stance. The PAN's civil disobedience, he said, is for the people's good.

Nicaraguan, Soviet Delegations Arrive

PA1609011388 Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 12 Sep 88 p 2

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Manuel Salvatierra, commander of Nicaragua's 6th Military Region, has said his country is not dependent on U.S. political decisions. He added that Nicaragua can only rely on the strength of its revolution and people.

After stating that the number of Nicaraguan Army members has "significantly been lowered" in the past 5 months, Salvatierra said there are only about 8,000 contras in the country.

Invited by the Mexican Defense Secretariat to the commemoration of Mexico's 178th anniversary of independence, the commander said the contras are pressuring the United States "not to abandon them." Finally, the Nicaraguan officer said his country "is ready for any kind of aggression."

In addition, the Soviet delegation, headed by Sergey Ivanovich, deputy land forces commander, arrived in Mexico City to attend the commemoration of the 178th anniversary of Mexico's independence. Ivanovich said his country's Army has changed its traditional military philosophy to a defensive one able to preserve the Soviet people's rights whenever necessary.

PRI's Camacho Meets Guatemalan Party Leader

FL0809175888 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0027 GMT 8 Sep 88

[Text] Mexico City, 7 Sep (NOTIMEX)—Manuel Camacho Solis, secretary general of the PRI Executive National Committee (CEN), today received a courtesy visit from Alfonso Cabrera Hidalgo, Guatemalan foreign minister and secretary general of the [Christian] Democratic Party of Guatemala.

The purpose of the visit was to exchange opinions on the political situation that prevails in the two countries and to equally analyze the challenges the two parties in power will face in the immediate future. They also studied the possibility of exchanging experiences—considering their proximity—in matters of mutual interest, as well as continued travel and contacts between the two nations.

As secretary general of his party, Cabrera Hidalgo explained the nature of the efforts undertaken to democratically consolidate institutionality in the country.

The two politicians agreed that this visit lays the groundwork for greater rapprochement between political organizations which fulfill an essential role in maintaining stability and democracy.

Campeche Governor Declares State of Emergency

FL1609022088 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2307 GMT 15 Sep 88

[Text] Campeche, 15 Sep (NOTIMEX)—Governor Abelardo Carrillo Zavala has declared the state of Campeche a disaster area due to the damage caused by Hurricane Gilbert, which so far has affected 10,000 people.

During a meeting with members of the state system of civil protection, Carrillo Zavala requested assistance from the federal government in order to help the population. He said the Mexican Army has applied the DN-III plan to assist residents of the communities of Champoton, Carmen, Tenabo, Hecelchakan, Hopelchen, and Calkili where hundreds of families are homeless.

The governor learned that Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid has conveyed his solidarity with the people of Campeche who are suffering the effects of Hurricane Gilbert and he asked for an assessment of the damage in order to activate a recovery plan for the affected areas.

Fifty percent of Campeche's electrical service has been out since yesterday and service is expected to be restored in 6 or 7 days while telephone communications are defective or nonexistent in many areas.

Waves reached 1 meter in height in the capital of Campeche and 2 meters in the drainage zone.

The Public Health Secretariat reported that 22 people were injured; only one of whom is in serious condition. Of the 10,000 affected by the hurricane, 1,000 are in temporary shelters.

In the state of Tabasco, the commander of the fifth naval zone in the port of Frontera said that the passing of Hurricane Gilbert did not cause any material damage or loss of life. Nevertheless, he said, the ports of Frontera and Dos Bocas are closed.

Costa Rica

Investigation of U.S.-Funded Contra Hospital

PA1509145588 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1254 GMT 15 Sep 88

[Text] San Jose, 15 Sep (ACAN-EFE)—Costa Rican authorities are investigating the existence of a Nicaraguan "contra" hospital that is allegedly operating in the eastern part of San Jose on funds provided by the U.S. Agency for International Development.

Official sources told ACAN-EFE that neither Costa Rican President Oscar Arias nor Minister of the Presidency Rodrigo Arias were aware of the hospital's existence and that they had ordered an investigation. The sources added that Security Minister Hernan Garron, who might possibly have information regarding this matter, is in Mexico.

The alleged contra hospital is reportedly located only 3 km east of the Presidential House, and according to the local press, it continuously treats around 100 patients, who return to the war front when they recover.

Information Minister Guido Fernandez said that Arias had asked Government Minister Antonio Alvarez to go to the site and to gather the relevant immigration information.

In addition, if the hospital really exists, the minister was instructed to close it "immediately" and transfer all sick and wounded patients to government medical centers, where they will receive attention for "strictly humanitarian reasons."

El Salvador

C.A. Independence Day Prompts Military Alert

PA1509195088 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 15 Sep 88 p 3

[Excerpt] The Armed Forces have been on a state of general alert since yesterday in view of possible attacks and new outbreaks of violence promoted by terrorist groups, military sources have announced.

Military and police units have been conducting checks of suspicious vehicles at the main entrances to San Salvador since yesterday, seeking to prevent the transfer of arms and possible attacks and disturbances today, the anniversary of Central America's independence.

In different parts of San Salvador, such as the sector adjoining the Guadalupe Basilica on the road to the western part of the country, security agents were stopping all suspicious vehicles. After subjecting them to a thorough check and confirming the identity of the drivers, they were allowed to continue on their way.

The authorities asked the drivers to be understanding, assuring them that these checks were aimed at safeguarding general tranquillity.

A spokesman for Coprefa said that security in San Salvador today will be in the hands of all the security corps in cooperation with members of the Armed Forces Engineers' Training Center (CITFA), the Air Force, and the "Belloso" and Paratrooper Battalions.

Most of the vigilance will be concentrated in the metropolitan area, since the terrorist vanguard groups have announced a demonstration today to "commemorate in their own style" Central America's independence. [passage omitted]

FDR's Ungo Comments on Crisis, Elections

PA1609013988 Mexico City UNOMASUNO in Spanish 10 Sep 88 p 17

["Part I" of report on interview with FDR President Guillermo Manuel Ungo by correspondent Stella Calloni in Panama City—date not given]

[Text] Guillermo Manuel Ungo, president of the Salvadoran FDR, has painted a dramatic picture of the plight of democratic opposition politicians in El Salvador, noting that they live in a situation of "tolerance" mixed with persecution, repression, and terror. "We live in a swimming pool with sharks," Ungo said in an interview with UNOMASUNO.

Ungo, who is also a leader of the National Revolutionary Movement (MNR), which is in turn one of the member organizations of the newly created Democratic Merger, predicted a worsening of the crisis in his country. He added, however, that a number of factors resulting from the worsening of Christian Democratic President Jose Napoleon Duarte's health make the situation particularly "fluid."

[Calloni] There is great expectation because of the latest, alarming reports about the Salvadoran president's illness. What do you think of the situation?

[Ungo] Actually, Duarte was already politically finished when the news came out that he was fatally ill with cancer. He did not have a chance to survive politically. He was severely discredited, weakened, and subjugated. The famous kiss of the U.S. flag during his visit to that country was proof of Duarte's complete subordination to the two real powers: the Reagan administration and the Salvadoran Armed Forces. All his illness did was to increase the power vacuum. He is governing without the physical ability to do so. He knows it. In any event, it is obvious that the executive branch is increasingly subordinated to the military and to a legislative branch that is controlled by the opposition to the Christian Democratic Party's [PDC] regime. The government lacks the necessary cohesion to go ahead with the counterinsurgency plan, whose political and military components are breaking up.

Because of the crisis in the government and in the PDC, the extreme right wing has grown stronger and wants to present itself as an option to the PDC. The right wing wants to regain the hegemony it lost and to manipulate the U.S.-Armed Forces-extreme-right-wing trilogy, replacing the PDC in it. Doing so will not be easy, however.

[Calloni] We gather from your statements that the low-intensity counterinsurgency plan is failing in El Salvador.

[Ungo] Yes. The U.S. low-intensity military plan is in crisis because the extreme right wing is questioning its political and military strategy. The extreme right wing wants an all-out and short-term war. The United States chose a low-intensity war with an indefinite time span. The oligarchic society does not want this type of war, and thus the situation is getting more complicated for the United States. The United States is placed in a position of having to accept the extreme right wing. It is evident that the United States has failed in its attempt, at the cost of more than $3 billion, to support Duarte and to isolate and weaken both the left and right wings. The left wing is growing, and the extreme right wing is getting stronger and becoming the main force in the counterinsurgency plan. This is precisely what the United States did not want because of its impact on public opinion.

[Calloni] In the complex Salvadoran political picture, what are the Democratic Merger's election chances? What made you participate in the elections?

[Ungo] We studied the situation and believe the crisis will get worse in El Salvador. The crisis will get worse because the United States is in its election campaign and thus cannot change its strategy or make it work. The Reagan administration, which has failed in Central America, is in its final moments, and there is a chance the U.S. leadership will change. These factors make the situation more complicated and difficult but also more fluid. At this critical moment, the political parties comprising the Democratic Merger have decided to participate in the elections with precise and limited objectives. Although we know that elections are not the solution to the conflict, in these elections we will try to gain more political power and create conditions that will promote a negotiated political solution to the problem. The past Salvadoran elections were part of the counterinsurgency plan. They were a show to disguise Reagan's military plan.

Further on Elections

PA1609031288 Mexico City UNOMASUNO in Spanish 11 Sep 88 p 22

["Part II" of report on interview with FDR President Guillermo Manuel Ungo by correspondent Stella Calloni in Panama City—date not given]

[Text] Panama City, 10 Sep—FDR President Guillermo Manuel Ungo said the elections in El Salvador were a "show" to disguise the outline of the military solution encouraged by U.S. President Ronald Reagan, "but the elections held last March also taught us they are turning into a boomerang and are having an ambivalent effect, since the most notable failure has been the Armed Forces' counterinsurgency actions." He added: "We intend to collaborate, on a different level, with the dismantling of the counterinsurgency plan."

[Calloni] The Democratic Merger's competing seems difficult, considering increased death squad activity, certain politicians not being allowed to return, and in some Salvadoran newspapers you and other leaders are described as "terrorists," which poses a grave danger to your own lives.

[Ungo] Yes, it is very difficult to compete when true democracy does not exist, when we are placed in an ambivalent situation, where there is an appearance of tolerance toward us, yet there is persecution, repression, terror, and warnings—as in the recent case of two bodyguards assigned to Colonel Majano by the public security forces, both of whom were murdered. As I say, we are living in a swimming pool with sharks. We also know there is the possibility of fraud. If they committed fraud in the elections to benefit the political right, why not expect them to commit fraud against us, who are the internal enemy of the counterinsurgency? As I said, our objective is not to win, but rather to broaden the political opportunity and occupy greater political space among a people that, through their organizations, has shown that they have the willingness to reach a negotiated solution.

[Calloni] There are some rumors concerning the possibility certain groups within the military might be interested in a dialogue with you and the FMLN. What about that?

[Ungo] I think they are just rumors, but you cannot dismiss anything. Our past history gives us reason not to dismiss any possibility in that regard. One must also consider that, for now, they have the world's greatest power standing behind them. However, if for some reason that aid were to be curtailed, or faced with the fact they are about to lose their powerful godfather Ronald Reagan, some sectors might try to follow a different course and might think about a negotiated political solution. Either that, or go off a cliff.

[Calloni] Are there divisions within the Nationalist Republican Alliance [ARENA] and within the Christian Democrats?

[Ungo] The Christian Democrats are greatly divided, and there are no possibilities of their regrouping. There are also contradictions within ARENA, but they are of a different kind. Washington is looking closely at the possibility that ARENA might win and is attempting to clean up their image abroad, while also trying to tame that party. In these attempts, they are trying to make it seem as though there are bad guys and good guys in ARENA. However, there are contradictions; as I said before, there are also different positions regarding the methods used by the United States.

[Calloni] If, as you put it, there were a change at the helm in the United States because of the elections, what would you expect?

[Ungo] We do not believe the elections are going to change the situation in El Salvador; that depends on us, our work, and our ability to move forward. Our progress can give us more and better room for understanding. However, I believe a new administration, particularly one led by Dukakis, but also one led by Bush, will not want to identify itself with the failed policy of President Reagan in Central America. Then there could be a better base to deal with differences. They will have to analyze mistakes, everything that has led to a crash with reality, and choose to end extreme ideology.

FDR's Zamora on Elections, FMLN Position

PA1509143988 San Salvador Canal Doce Television in Spanish 1300 GMT 7 Sep 88

[Report on interview with Ruben Zamora, FDR vice president and leader of the Popular Social Christian Movement, by reporter Joel Burgos—date not given]

[Excerpts] The leaders of the FMLN and of the parties that belong to the FDR, which are now members of the Democratic Merger, have agreed that the participation of the FDR in the upcoming presidential elections does not break the alliance between the FMLN and the FDR.

Through the clandestine Radio Venceremos, guerrilla leader Leonel Gonzalez asserted that he respects the Democratic Merger's decision to participate in the elections, although he pointed out that elections will not end the country's civil war.

Ruben Zamora, leader of the Popular Social Christian Movement and FDR vice president, said that Gonzalez' message has basically four points.

[Begin Zamora recording] The first point is that the FMLN believes elections are not the solution to the problem. The second is that the FMLN respects the Democratic Merger's decision to participate in the elections. The third is that that decision does not imply a break between the FMLN and the political parties that are members of the FDR. And the fourth is that the FMLN will continue struggling to obtain political openings and to achieve a political solution to the conflict.

I would like to comment on these four basic points. In my opinion, it is logical that a political-military force like the FMLN would not accept elections unless there is a negotiated, political solution. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Ruben Zamora stated that it would be an absurd and inappropriate move for the FDR to break its ties with the FMLN.

[Begin Zamora recording] When political opponents start saying things like: You must do this, you must break the alliance, etc., I believe the first thing to do is to listen to these siren songs—coming from the right wing, the government, and the U.S. Embassy—with great suspicion, especially considering the kinds of opponents we are dealing with. I do not believe they make those statements to help the Democratic Merger. To be honest, I believe they ask us to do these things to weaken the popular movements. [end recording]

Both the Christian Democratic Party and the Nationalist Republican Alliance are pleased with the participation of the FDR parties in the elections thus far, but there is a long way to go before the elections. The Democratic Merger has set some conditions for its participation in the elections, and although it agreed that the elections are not a solution in themselves, it pointed out that they will contribute to promoting the free expression of an increasing number of social sectors.

Nicaragua

EPS Helicopter Crashes; 3 Officers Killed

PA1609000188 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2316 GMT 15 Sep 88

[Text] Managua, 15 Sep (ACAN-EFE)—Nicaraguan Government official radio station La Voz de Nicaragua reported today that an EPS helicopter crashed and that the three men on board were killed.

The names of the men killed are: pilot First Lieutenant Jose Alfredo Cortez, copilot Lieutenant Ivan Tucler Ruiz, and flight expert Lieutenant Cortez Baca.

The sources stated the military helicopter crashed against San Vicente Hill, near km 60 on the road to Managua.

According to the radio station report, which cited official sources, the helicopter crashed at 1605 local time (2250 GMT) [times as received]; the preliminary reports showed the plane crashed because of "mechanical failures."

Nicaraguan Defense Ministry sources, however, have neither confirmed nor denied the accident and have limited themselves to answering questions from the press, which still does not have an "official report" on the accident.

The Defense Ministry source told ACAN-EFE: "We are waiting for more information and orders" to make statements concerning the incident." [quotation marks as received]

Panama

PDC's Cochez on Division in Opposition

PA1509132188 Panama City Radio Alegre in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Sep 88

[Interview with Guillermo Cochez, legislator and Christian Democratic Party (PDC) leader, by unidentified reporter at studio in Panama City—live]

[Excerpts] [Reporter] Rumors are being reported in the papers and heard through radio commentaries about internal strife in some opposition parties. Would you please tell us something about this?

[Cochez] Rather than discuss the reported strife within opposition parties, I will talk about the government campaign to pretend the opposition is divided. We have heard some things about our party in the past few days that make us laugh. We have heard there is a great struggle in the PDC and its leaders are vying to be elected during our 20 November congress.

As you said, those are rumors, particularly concerning the PDC. In a party such as ours, based on true internal democracy, moves occur to occupy positions. This is normal because it is an honor for a party member to hold a position, for instance, in the National Political Committee, for which 12 members will be elected. I can assure you, there will be at least 25 candidates. [passage omitted]

[Reporter] I understand that during the Authentic Liberal Party's convention, Mario Galindo, prominent leader of the National Liberal Republican Movement, Molirena, spoke of the need to have the opposition solidly united as a strong group to face the challenge of the 1989 elections. In a statement for this station, Molirena leader Alfredo Ramirez made a similar remark. PDC President Ricardo Arias Calderon has expressed himself in similar terms when asked about what some sectors supposedly in the opposition call the opposition's elite group, which excludes others who could contribute their ideas to the development of political activities outside the government parties. In this regard, it seems obvious that the government parties will try to create divisions within the opposition parties, so they would not present a united front against the continuation of the status quo. It is possible that in trying to break the opposition's unity, those sectors may produce a situation similar to the one during the past elections, when some sectors—among them the People's Action Party [PAPO]—fought against the Opposition Democratic Alliance [ADO]. Some believe the opposition's unity would have meant a victory for the ADO candidates. This could happen again. What is your opinion on this allegation? What do you think about this rift, not within the parties themselves, but within the opposition groups as a result of the attempts to ignore some important figures who could join the opposition groups?

[Cochez] First of all, I will refer to two points you mentioned very briefly. Galindo, who delivered an excellent speech at the Authentic Liberal Party's convention, clearly spoke of the opposition's unity. However, he did not mention participation in the elections because the opposition parties have not yet made a decision on that issue.

Second, despite what you said, the ADO won the 1984 elections. However, we could not assume power for well-known reasons. Before talking about divisions within the opposition, we must first talk about the opposition's unity. I am going to be very frank about this. Definitely, our adversary—in this case the government and the forces supporting it, both civilian and military—would like to see the opposition divided. As a politician, I must be realistic, and I hope my adversaries will also be realistic and accept this situation, which is right before your eyes.

During the past elections, there was an opposition alliance which included three registered parties and one in the process of formation: The Authentic Panamenist Party, PDC, Molirena, and the Authentic Liberal Party, which was still being formed at the time. Contrary to what our adversaries wanted, that electoral alliance created in 1984 has remained united in most of its positions and actions, particularly in the support we all gave to the National Civic Crusade. The political alliance has continued for 4 years, which is a tremendous success, because you know perfectly well that it is in times of crisis when someone's strength and dignity are tested. I think the fact that despite the crisis and the attempts to divide us and buy off our leaders none of the opposition parties has separated, sided with the government, or negotiated on its own is a tremendous success that bothers our adversaries.

If to that electoral alliance of 1984, which continued as a political alliance for 4 years, we add a group that did not support us in 1984—PAPO, which was also in the process of formation and which represents a very important sector—and if we also add groups such as dissidents from the Liberal Party headed by [Roderick] Esquivel; dissidents from the Labor Party, including a prestigious and combative figure like Legislator Arturo Vallarino; members of the Republican Party—who despite anything that is said did what no one else did before, a reality I must recognize as a politician—if we add valuable individuals from the Democratic Revolutionary Party, of which I will only mention Juan Materno Vasquez, we see that the opposition has considerably increased its political scope in the country since 1984. This is why when surveys are conducted, the results show figures that are so scary for the government, such as 86 percent and only 6 percent in favor of the opposition. [sentence as heard]

In this regard, I know some individuals have taken the attitude of not wanting to accept those dissident groups from some parties that in the recent past supported the government. I believe we will overcome this type of

difference in the near future, because our work at this time must be adding up. In what sense? It is not a matter of sharing the cake, sharing more political positions, or trying to accommodate ourselves, but of trying to give an answer to the people's demands, of giving Panamanians the democracy they want so badly, a democracy that will enable us in a short time, and with the collaboration of all those who want to join this struggle, the opportunity to find solutions to the political, social, and economic crises, and to bring new hopes to the sectors that need it most, because they are the ones most affected by the current distressful conditions resulting from the socio-economic crisis. [passage omitted]

Civic Clubs Reject Limits on Freedom of Assembly
PA1609040588 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 15 Sep 88

[Excerpt] Over 50 civic associations and clubs have requested that Manuel Solis Palma, minister in charge of the Presidency, annul the executive decree regulating the right of freedom of assembly.

[Begin speaker recording, in progress] ...to demand the abolition of Executive Decree No 26 issued in 1988, which regulates the right of freedom of assembly, established by the Constitution and the law, and issues other provisions.

Mr Minister in Charge of the Presidency,

Exercising our right of petition, established by the Constitution and the law, we, the undersigned Panamanian associations recognized by the law, come to you to request the abolition of Executive Decree No 26 issued on 28 March 1988, which—under the pretext of amending the current law on the matter—issues a provision that violates the basic right of freedom of assembly, abuses the power the executive branch has over the law, and violates clear norms included in Articles No 17, 18, 31, 32, 36, 37, 38, 39, and 44 of the Constitution; Articles No 38, 64 to 75 of the Civil Code; Legislative Decree No 10 issued on 24 October 1945; the UN Charter; International Court of Justice regulations; and Law No 39 issued on 7 March 1951.

In view of the aforementioned reasons, Executive Decree No 26 is not a binding decree and must not be implemented, because it violates the Constitution and the aforementioned laws—see Civil Code Article No 15.

By virtue of what is established in Paragraph No 2 of Fiscal Code Article No 961, the current petition does not need to be written on stamped paper, because it expresses a claim and reports violations of current constitutional guarantees.

This petition does not prevent us from resorting to other means to request the abolition of the aforementioned executive decree.

Awaiting the requested abolition,

Sincerely yours,

Signed by a number of associations and groups. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Solis Initiative, 'Obsessive' Reagan Viewed
PA1609012188 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 15 Sep 88 pp 10, 12

[Article by Luis Manuel Martinez: "With the President, No Mincing of Words"]

[Excerpts] In a gesture that reveals his candor and sensitivity as a leader, President Manuel Solis Palma called a meeting of reporters to discuss mistakes that have been made in reporting the measures adopted by Panama in response to the U.S.-imposed economic crisis.

The president—I refuse to adhere to the formality of calling him minister in charge—cited a recent example regarding the salaries of government employees.

"I never announced salary cuts, much less massive dismissals. Of 147,000 government employees, only 2,171 have been separated from their jobs—because they retired, resigned, or were involved in isolated cases." Those rumors keep government employees in a state of tension.

"I have been clear on the issue of paying the second part of the 13th month. As tax collections permit, it will paid to the last centavo. Some sectors receive the 13th month in addition to bonuses, and this has also been used to spur protest."

All in all, the president said, it is essential to report on time and with greater depth and substance, as the current national situation demands. [passage omitted]

The president's initiative could be no more successful or encouraging. Burdened with problems, working 12-to-14-hour days, Manuel Solis Palma finds time to meet with people who are capable of expressing themselves openly, of stating essential points in this extended war of multiple fronts we have been subjected to by the Reagan administration despite the electoral campaign under way in the United States.

Reagan, because of his age, is an obsessive man; obsessions are frequently present in senile or paranoid people.

Because his character and cultural level are superficial, he believes he can invent reports that become apparently true simply by being repeated. He follows Paul Joseph Goebbels' principle that an ounce of truth is enough to unleash a full campaign and lead the masses, who have no other source of information but that provided by their newspapers, television stations, and radio stations.

The grand juries of Tampa and Miami fell on deaf ears and the drug trafficking campaign lost its strength when written statements and congressional hearings revealed that the facts have prevailed over slander.

Reagan, however, is insistent. He recognizes a president who does not exist, who is lacking in popular support. When he gets rid of him as if he were a disposable bundle, he will order a change of strategy, create a plan based upon a conflict created between Costa Rica and Panama, and use the border as an area of penetration for terrorists and infiltration commandos.

Reagan leaves one ridiculous chapter and enters another with a determination that reflects the immaturity and stubbornness of an obsession.

Reagan has sought a sounding board and adherence in Latin America, the OAS, and SELA, and has been faced with these organizations' refusal to be accomplices in an intervention aimed at perpetuating U.S. presence at the canal.

Reagan's outpouring of lies has achieved nothing but to put the Third World countries on alert.

Reagan's strategy cannot even be considered an effort to fulfill a desire for democracy or a heroic decision to erradicate the production of drugs. [passage omitted]

Editorial Criticizes Costa Rican President Arias
PA1509221488 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 15 Sep 88 p 4

[Editorial: "Contradictions of the Nobel Prize Winner"]

[Text] When the Nobel Peace Prize was granted to Costa Rican President Oscar Arias, all of America, from the Rio Grande down to Tierra del Fuego in Chile, including the Caribbean, was overjoyed. All of the people in this vast territory saw in this award an acknowledgement of the efforts to stem the flow of the river of blood that weakens Central America. These efforts, which had been significantly fruitful through the Contadora and Support Groups, culminated happily in Esquipulas II.

Killjoys, however, were also present in this collective euphoria. While some said Arias had been given the award to counter Ronald Reagan's warmongering stance, others asserted that the North Americans had been acting behind the scenes so Arias would receive an award he did not exactly deserve.

Time has passed. In a relatively short time, the image of the Nobel Peace Prize winner has been marred by his stance in the face of the current reality. Arias' lack of wisdom is so apparent that even his countrymen have come to doubt both his loyalty to his nation and his decisions dealing with Costa Rica's foreign relations.

A Costa Rican newspaper published an article entitled "The President's Trips." In the article, the columnist accused Arias of narcissism, something that causes him to waste most of his time and energy, and said the president spends more time displaying his award throughout the world than trying to solve his country's increasingly serious problems.

Many Costa Ricans living near the border with Panama disagree entirely with Arias' decision to eliminate the tax-free purchases that have permitted that area to flourish economically. With the suspension of the purchases, the zone is rapidly falling victim to poverty and neglect.

This is as far as his own country is concerned. As for his actions regarding our country, the reports we have mention actions that would hardly be expected of the president of a friendly nation. It has been reported that Costa Rica has been permitting the sale of arms to be used against our country. A mercenary force led by well-known people is being organized to invade Panama.

Because of these charges, we obviously have doubts regarding this controversial peace prize winner. Even if we give him the benefit of the doubt, if Arias does not prove beyond a reasonable doubt that what is being said at home and abroad is not true, he is in danger of becoming the first Costa Rican Yankee, in thought, word, and deed.

LA PRENSA Employees Announce New Newspaper
PA1509230088 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2110 GMT 15 Sep 88

[Excerpt] Panama City, 15 Sep (ACAN - EFE)—A new newspaper called HOY will begin circulating in Panama on 28 September. The paper will be prepared by the workers of the opposition daily LA PRENSA, which was closed on 25 February by the government.

Alfredo Jimenez, director of HOY and chief of information of LA PRENSA, said the new newspaper will be neither progovernment nor pro-opposition—"its only objective is to provide information."

Jimenez explained the owners of HOY are the LA PRENSA employees, and the first edition of the new daily will be published with the voluntary contributions of 25 centavos from the citizens.

The daily will be the size of a sheet of paper (22 by 28 centimeters), will have at least eight pages, and 5,000 copies will be published. [passage omitted]

Argentina

New Plane Tested Before Likely Sale to U.S.

PY1609005888 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1800 GMT 15 Sep 88

[Text] Cordoba, 15 Sep (NA)—A high-ranking military aviation source has reported that Brigadier General Ernesto Crespo, Air Force chief of staff, today flew the advanced I-A 63 Pampa training plane for the first time "to test the state of readiness of the plane" which is scheduled [words indistinct] for possible sale to the United States.

Crespo arrived in Cordoba this morning. He was accompanied by his assistant, Brigadier Juan Manuel Correa Cuenca, and other Air Force officers "to adjust all the details" concerning the two planes which will be exhibited in the United States, Ecuador, Peru, Venezuela, and Colombia.

Defense Minister Horacio Jaunarena will attend the demonstration at Andrews Air Force Base, Washington. Other high-ranking Air Force officials will be working on a possible joint venture with the U.S. firm Grumman Aerospace International for the production of the Pamapa plane.

Reliable sources said that Crespo, representing the Air Force, and representatives of the U.S. firm signed a letter of intent for the joint construction of the Pampa plane. There is a strong possibility that the U.S. Air Force will buy 400 Pampa training planes.

The Air Force delegation that will accompany the planes to four Latin American countries and to the United States will be made up of Crespo, Brigadier Tomas Rodriguez, operations command chief of staff, and Brigadier Ruben Corradeti, retired, who will head an industrial promotions group.

Brigadier Roberto Engroba will also be in charge of the promotions group during the delegation's tour of the four Latin American countries.

The source said the probable association with Grumman Aerospace is an indication of "the good possibility" that the U.S. Air Force will purchase the Argentine planes.

One of the factors favoring the Pampa is that it's turbine and electronic systems are manufactured in the United States.

"This fact prevents dependence on other countries," said one of the officers who participated in the project.

The plane is equiped with "Garret" turbine and a [word indistinct] electronic system.

Representatives of Grumman visited Cordoba Province last month to discuss the possibility of a joint venture with Frabrica de Materiales Aerospaciales (FAMA) for the Pampas mass production.

The joint venture would permit Argentina to build some components and Grumman to build others, thus allowing for quick production, something that meets U.S. requirements.

During the talks with the United States, a report from Europe appeared to indicate that Italy was interested in selling Airmacchi planes to the U.S. Air Force as part of the deal allowing the F-16's to be based on their territory.

However, one of the drawbacks of the Italian plane is the UK origin of its two turbines (Rolls Royce). This would mean that the United States would have to depend on the UK for supplying engines and spare parts.

Crespo made the test flight in Cordoba this morning and returned to Buenos Aires after lunch for a meeting with Defense Minister Jaunarena.

Bolivia

Government Unable To Pay Bilateral Debts

PY1509124688 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0200 GMT 15 Sep 88

[Text] La Paz, 14 Sep (EFE)—Finance Minister Ramiro Cabezas said today that Bolivia is in no position to pay its bilateral debts to the Paris Club. He said this is because the economic projections recently made by that organization are no longer valid regarding terms of trade.

The minister revealed that a group of economic advisers is drafting a bilateral debt renegotiation proposal to be submitted to the upcoming Paris Club meeting on 24 October.

Minister Cabezas recognized that Bolivia has stopped interest payments on its bilateral debt to the Paris Club and Japan "Because if payments are made to one country, the government would be forced to make equivalent payments to all of our creditors."

The finance minister noted that such a situation would hurt the negotiations Bolivia intends to initiate at the upcoming Paris Club meeting. He said that we want to propose that interest be capitalized and that bilateral debts be refinanced over longer periods.

As an alternative, the minister said, the government will propose that Bolivia's creditor countries donate the upaid interest to be invested in matching funds, "which would attract external resources."

Cabezas explained that these proposals are in a preliminary stage; more details will be given out in coming weeks; and the proposals will be ready before the IMF governors and World Bank meeting, to be held on 24 September in Berlin.

The minister pointed out that the Berlin meeting will provide the opportunity for Bolivian Government officials to talk with the finance ministers of the creditor countries and to explain to them the proposals to be submitted to the Paris Club.

DEA Reportedly Protecting Cocaine Laboratory

PY1509175488 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 1645 GMT 15 Sep 88

[Excerpt] The foreign and interior ministers will have to give an oral report to the Chamber of Deputies, and the Senate, on the possible existence of a cocaine laboratory in the Huanchaca region which is allegedly run under the protection of the United States.

According to a charge made by (Francisco Kent), who arrived from Madrid, Spain, the DEA is presumably protecting this cocaine laboratory in order to obtain funds for the Nicaraguan contras.

Deputy David Pedraza and other deputies said the role which the DEA agents play in our country must be explained. [passage omitted]

Chile

President Pinochet Comments on Several Issues

Plebiscite, 1973 Coup

PY1509155988 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 15 Sep 88

[Text] Discussing the plebiscite, President Augusto Pinochet said that, unfortunately, it has served to expose the sense of loyalty of some people.

The head of state made this and other remarks during an impromptu speech at the Arturo Prat Hall of the Union Club; he also thanked the club members for their ceremony honoring the Army.

The chief executive reviewed the different actions endorsed by the Army and the other Armed Forces branches concerning the democratic system.

Alluding to the decision made on 11 September 1973, the president of the Republic recalled that in Chile, at that time, there were more than 30,000 weapons and 15,000 guerrillas—paramilitary troops—in a state of readiness.

He also discussed the criticism he received for the measures he implemented.

[Begin Pinochet recording] [in progress] ...now but the very strong measures I implemented. Of course, I implemented strong measures. Should I have permitted those armed criminals...? [applause, hails]

[Changes thought] This is what they want to wipe from their memories. They want to wipe away the reason for it [the 1973 coup]. It was staged because they had weapons. If we had not implemented those measures, they could have taken up arms, and a reversal—a retrogression in our achievements—would have taken place.

In fact, measures were implemented. (?It was a wild time). I am not denying it. However, we were fighting at that moment. It was either them or us. It was either them or those who calmly support Chile. [applause] [end recording]

President Pinochet also reiterated that if he actually were a dictator, he would be governing alone.

Later, he discussed the plebiscite:

[Begin Pinochet recording] Unfortunately this plebiscite, my friends, has served to expose the sense of loyalty of some people. [applause]

It is painful to lend someone a hand and then, instead of receiving an embrace, find oneself stabbed in the back. [applause] [end recording]

Later, although he did not mention any names, President Pinochet referred to those who, after serving him in the government, are now his opponents.

Moving on, he accused the opposition of struggling to establish a proletarian dictatorship.

Finally, the chief executive said that he does not want anything for himself but thinks that Chile's liberty and the fatherland are at stake. He said that he has faith in Chile and in Chileans.

After the meeting, the head of state decided to walk from the Union Club to La Moneda Palace. This came as a surprise to the citizens who, after noting his presence, enthusiastically applauded him, and expressed their support.

Respect for Constitution

PY1609031588 Santiago Television Nacional de Chile Network in Spanish 0030 GMT 16 Sep 88

[Excerpts] President Pinochet reiterated today that the Constitution will be respected because the Armed Forces and police forces have sworn to respect it. He added that its articles have been followed step by step and that the preparations for the plebiscite are just the latest step.

The president made these statements at a Santiago Rotary Club rally to honor the glories of the Army. [passage omitted]

[Begin Pinochet recording] [Passage omitted] This so-called dictatorship could not have been more lenient. Those who use that word do not know what a dictatorship is; they do not know the control that is exercised when the fist closes down tightly.

This government first called for a referendum, then asked for approval of a Constitution, now it calls for a plebiscite. How can you call this a dictatorship?

We have done all this because we are democrats and want to continue living in democracy.

We will consider later the issue of whether the opposition will recognize a victory of the Yes-vote. The Constitution will be respected because we have sworn to respect it. You can see we have respected it step by step, and the Constitution has ordered us to call this plebiscite. [applauses] [end recording]

UN, OAS Torture Convention

PY1509192488 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 15 Sep 88

[Excerpt] Today President Augusto Pinochet ratified the OAS and UN conventions against torture. During a ceremony at Government House, the president signed the documents ratifying a resolution that approves the convention against torture and other cruel or debasing penalties or treatment that was adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1984. The president also signed the document that ratifies a resolution approving the Inter-American convention for the prevention of torture and the punishment of those responsible for torture. This convention was adopted by the OAS General Assembly in 1985.

The documents signed by the president will be delivered to the OAS and the United Nations.

The presidential press secretariat stated that the president agrees with the conventions and the respective suggestions and, availing himself to the powers bestowed upon him by the Constitution, has signed the documents which ratify the conventions. These documents will be delivered to the respective secretariats. The presidential secretariat added that this decision is consistent with the principles of the government, maintains an unchanged policy of preventing and punishing those illegal actions, and preserves the Constitution and the law. [passage omitted]

University of Chile Poll Predicts Yes-Vote Win

PY1509161688 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 15 Sep 88

[Text] According to a nationwide poll conducted by the University of Chile, the Yes-vote will win the upcoming plebiscite.

The poll includes the opinion of the members, with a right to vote, of 22,000 families from all social levels.

The poll indicates that, thus far, 48 percent of the people polled will vote yes on 5 October 1988, 41 percent will vote no, and 11 percent still have not made up their minds.

According to the University of Chile poll, the opposition has a margin over the Yes-vote in the city of Santiago alone. In Valparaiso and Concepcion both sides are even, while in the agricultural areas there is strong support for President Pinochet.

High School Students Supporting No-Vote Protest

PY1509190588 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 15 Sep 88

[Excerpts] High school students staged sporadic demonstrations in downtown Santiago, especially in Ahumada Promenade and at the main square where the smell of tear gas is still in the air. Passerbyers supported the students. [passage omitted]

The students were demonstrating in support of the No-vote. Carabineros used tear gas against the students.

Journalist Travels to U.S. Despite Prohibition

PY1509142088 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0322 GMT 15 Sep 88

[Excerpt] Santiago de Chile, 14 Sep (EFE)—Chilean journalist Monica Gonzalez left for the United States tonight to receive an award granted to her by Harvard University. She traveled one day after the authorities had forbidden her from leaving the country.

A relative of the journalist told EFE that Monica Gonzalez, who works for the Chilean weekly magazine TIEMPO, took a flight to New York at 2000 (0000 GMT). [passage omitted]

Christian Democrats Join New Coalition

PY1509174788 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 15 Sep 88

[Text] The Christian Democratic Party [PDC] has agreed to join a so-called Democratic Opposition Group [Centro Democratico en la Oposicion—CDO] coalition. However, the PDC president, Patricio Aylwin, has announced that, for the time being, only one party, the Radical Party [PR] and four very small groups have joined the coalition.

This coalition, which is called the future government coalition by Aylwin, intends to appoint a presidential candidate.

This future government coalition will be made up of the PDC, the Silva Cimma-led PR, the Eugenio Velazsco-led Social Democratic Party, the Hugo Zepada-led Radical Party, the Popular Socialist Union [USOPO], and the Luis Minchel-led PADENA [National Democratic Party] party.

The Humanist Party, which has not been legally recognized as a political party, signed the agreement and will join the coalition later.

Aylwin said that the PDC does not seek the leadership of this new opposition coalition.

Union Group Supports Country's Union Leaders

PY1609014088 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0407 GMT 14 Sep 88

[Text] Santiago, 14 Sep (EFE)—The coordinating board of the Southern Cone Trade Union Centrals expressed solidarity in Santiago today with three Chilean labor leaders who have been sentenced for promoting a strike last year.

The labor leaders are CUT President Manuel Bustos and Vice President Arturo Martinez, respectively, as well as Moises Labrana, CUT board member.

Bustos and Martinez have been sentenced by the Supreme Court to 541 days of "banishment" (forced residence, without restriction to freedom) to small towns far away from Santiago. Labrana, however, has been sentenced to 61 days imprisonment.

In a statement released today in Santiago, the Coordinating Board of the Southern Cone Trade Union Centrals expressed their "repudiation" of the measures adopted against the Chilean leaders, demanding at the same time "the immediate implementation of all civil and union liberties" in Chile.

The document, signed by the "Interunion Movement of Paraguayan Workers," the Bolivian "COB," and the "PIT-CNT" of Uruguay, was presented at the opening session of the 15th Conference of the ICFTU Committee for the Defense of Human and Union Rights in Latin America.

The ICFTU represents 141 trade union representing almost 97 million workers throughout the world.

The Southern Cone Trade Union Centrals also reaffirmed in their statement their "support for the struggle of all democratic forces for the No-vote in the next plebiscite," to be held on 5 October, in which the Chileans will decide whether to approve another 8-year term in power for General Augusto Pinochet.

Carabineros Disperse 100 CUT Marchers

PY1509213188 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 15 Sep 88

[Excerpts] Special Carabineros forces this morning used tear gas to disperse more than 100 marchers of the Central Labor Union, CUT. The marchers arrived at Government House to deliver a new letter in which they demand a 14,000-peso Independence Day bonus, plus 2,000-peso family allowance. After delivering the letter at Government House, CUT Vice President Diego Olivares explained what happened.

[Begin recording] [Passage omitted] [Unidentified reporter] What happened in front of Government house?

[Olivares] Well, the facts again show that the decisions made by the regime have been made merely for electoral purposes because again there has been repression of the labor movement. The labor movement will not be frightened and will continue to defend our rights and the freedom of our fellow workers. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Student Solidarity March 'Brutally Repressed'

PY1609031988 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 15 Sep 88

[Excerpt] Carabineros have brutally repressed a student march staged in solidarity with mineworkers of El Salvador, a town located in the third region.

This report has been released to the station by Francisco Espinoza, secretary of the copper mineworkers union in that region. He explained that after a meeting at Union No 6, where the attempt to impose a continuous shift system was rejected, students of the Diego de Almeida School began a march to the El Salvador parade ground.

This peaceful demonstration was met with a violent repression by the Carabineros, led by Captain Andres Cavi. Some students were detained. Union leader Roberto Morales was brutally beaten and had to be hospitalized.

It is appropriate to mention that the director of the hospital refused to give any information on the union leader's health, and prevented other union leaders from entering the hospital. [passage omitted]

Colombia

Release of FARC Hostages Said 'Imminent'

PA1509190588 Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 1733 GMT 15 Sep 88

[Report by Jesus Garzon]

[Text] The government today reaffirmed its call for rebels to accept the peace plan and return to civilian life. The EPL [Popular Liberation Army], ELN [Army of National Liberation], and the pro-Indian Quintin Lame group have rejected President Barco's plan in the last 15 days. A government minister stated that he talked to the FARC on the red telephone [direct link between the government and the FARC rebels] and was informed that the National Guerrilla Coordinating Board had not yet taken an official stand [on the peace plan].

In its radio-telephone contacts with the FARC secretariat, the government is trying to obtain the release of 11 soldiers and 11 policemen who were kidnapped by FARC and EPL troops during an attack on Saisa, Cordoba on 22 August. According to these conversations, the release of the men is imminent.

[Begin Government Minister Cesar Gaviria recording] We are trying to solve the problem and we hope they [the hostages] are released soon. [end recording]

The men will be released somewhere in the Uraba region and will be delivered to representatives of the Colombian peace affairs council and the Attorney General's Office. Military operations in the area will be halted for 18 hours in order to speed up the men's release.

Army Kills 42 EPL, FARC Rebel Members

PA1409222688 Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 1730 GMT 14 Sep 88

[Text] After the violent rebel incursion in Saisa, Cordoba Department, the Colombian Army killed 42 FARC and Popular Liberation Army members.

General Jesus Armando Arias Cabrales, Uraba Department military chief, said Army troops are willing to suspend military operations in the area, if the government orders them to do so in order to facilitate the rescue operations of the 22 soldiers who have been captured by FARC forces.

Offensive To Intensify

PA1509140088 Bogota Emisora Caracol Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 15 Sep 88

[Text] Bogota—The Army has intensified its offensive against rebels in various parts of the country. As a result of this latest offensive, approximately 6 rebels have been killed, 10 wounded, and more than 20 captured within the past 20 hours. The fighting between the Army and the rebels has been concentrated between Caldas and Risaralda in the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta; most of the rebels were captured in that area. Army operations continued this morning in the rural Ocana region, in northern Santander, where the Army inflicted heavy casualties on an EPL [Popular Liberation Army] column that had been operating in the coffee area. A soldier, Diego Cordova Trujillo, was killed in the fighting. On the rebel side, five were killed and three captured in the clash.

Paraguay

Central Bank President on Debt, Reserves

PY1509173888 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 15 Sep 88 p 15

[Text] Central Bank President Cesar Romeo Acosta has stated that "Our country has an advantage over other countries as far as its economic situation is concerned," adding that our foreign debt, which has not changed, stands at approximately $2 billion. He said that our reserves have improved thanks to the increase of the inter-regional trade promoted by ALADI. He added that monetary reserves stand at $450 to $460 million.

Romeo Acosta will head the Paraguayan delegation that will attend the annual meeting of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and of the IMF governors board to be held in the FRG on 27-29 September.

According to Romeo Acosta, the Paraguayan delegation at the IBRD meeting, will submit a report on the Paraguayan economic and financial situation. He explained that the report will be drawn up "right there at the meeting," and that the delegates will discuss "the development and problems of IBRD member countries."

Foreign Debt [subhead]

Romeo Acosta denied that a special IMF and World Bank delegation came to the country for the exclusive purpose of analyzing the Paraguayan foreign debt. Asked about the total amount of the foreign debt, he said that "It amounts to approximately $2 billion."

It should be noted that at the end of 1987 the Paraguayan foreign debt stood at $2,042,600,000, of which $2,009,800 (98 percent), was owed by the public sector and only $32.8 million (2 percent) by the private sector.

According to the estimates of the Central Bank and of BALANCE FINANCIERO magazine, in 1988 the Paraguayan foreign debt will reach $2.2 billion.

Monetary Reserves [subhead]

Regarding the monetary reserves, the Central Bank president stated that "Our foreign exchange has improved" thanks to the increase of inter-regional trade promoted by ALADI. Although he did not want to confirm it as he did not have specific information, he said that our monetary reserves stand at $450 to $460 million. "This is an approximate amount. I cannot confirm it," he said.

Romeo Acosta then referred to the negotiations with Brazil over the debt owed by Paraguayan Steel, ACEPAR, by saying that "Negotiations continue in order to establish a new payment system." He added that he has "hope and confidence in the successful outcome of the negotiations."

Colorado Dissidents Release Transition Offer

PY1509151988 Asuncion EL DIARIO in Spanish 15 Sep 88 p 10

[Quotation marks as published]

[Text] The MOPOCO [Popular Colorado Movement] and the Ethical and Doctrinary Movement of the Colorado Party yesterday released a proposal for "transition"

that is called "an enthusiastic search for the institutionalization of democracy." These two movements released the document jointly. Carlos Romero Pereira, Juan Ernesto Villamayor, and Miguel Angel Gonzalez Casabianca, leaders of the two movements, participated in the ceremony in which the document was released.

Referring to the institutionalization of democracy, the document indicates that democracy "is what Paraguayan society as a whole legitimately desires and merits after the many frustrations that it has been submitted to during its long civic history. An institutionalized democracy will bury totalitarianism and with it the authoritarian habits of those who hold power."

The proposal of these two movements indicates that "Going beyond the investigation into the causes of this historical gap and the punishment to be netted out to those responsible—which will occur at the appropriate time—once "The removal of the totalitarian debris" has been achieved, then our current concern will be that of jointly outlining the adequate mechanisms for a democratic outlet."

The document indicates that it is naive to believe that "There will be a transition without problems, but everyone must make every effort, and make use of a creative imagination, to achieve a nontraumatic political solution and thus prevent another episode of violence against our people."

Regarding the concrete proposals for forming a government of transition, the document offers the following alternatives: "The transition will be headed by the Colorado Party with the participation of the other political organizations; or the transition could be headed by any member party of the National Accord; or if political realism, fruit of objective circumstances, so councils, the transition will be headed only by a military-civilian government that will be presided over by personalities of the "Stroessner system." [sentence as pubLished]

Regarding the constitutional base, the proposal states that the transition will be carried out on the basis of the 1967 Constitution.

Peru

President on Coca Crop Eradication Measures

PY1509221488 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 1800 GMT 15 Sep 88

[Text] Peru has intensified its struggle against drug trafficking, President Alan Garcia said during a visit to Uchiza recently. He was accompanied by foreign journalists who acknowledged the Peruvian Government's efforts to eradicate drug trafficking.

Working to eradicate coca crops, President Garcia visited Huallaga, a jungle area in Uchiza where the largest coca crops can be found. During his inspection visit, the president spoke about the need for the United States and Peru to form a committee for the eradication of coca crops in this region, which last year produced $1.5 billion worth of coca crops.

About 60 percent of the world's coca paste is produced in the Peruvian jungles. It is then transported to Colombia where it is processed into pure cocaine. President Garcia said that his government is willing to take the necessary measures to stop production and to fight drug traffickers. He also said that one of the most serious problems the country is facing is to find alternative crops with which to replace the coca crops in order to reduce the illegal activities in the region.

Labor, Political Marches Banned in Lima

PA1609034588 Paris AFP in Spanish 0250 GMT 16 Sep 88

[Excerpts] Lima, 16 Sep (AFP)—According to an official communique, the Lima Prefecture has prohibited labor or political marches and rallies in the Peruvian capital effective today. The prohibition comes in the wake of this morning's violent disturbances by workers of the Maritime Industrial Service (SIMA).

The prefecture's communique stated that the ban was issued in view of the possibility that public order will be disrupted in marches and rallies. It added that it has been detected that during such activities, groups not linked with the demonstrators have caused injuries and damage.

About 500 striking SIMA workers, who are demanding wage increases, tried to hold a demonstration in Lima's main square but clashed with the police, who used rubber sticks, tear gas, and water cannons to disperse them. [passage omitted]

The Communist General Confederation of Peruvian Workers (CGTP) called for the beginning of protests tonight with marches throughout the country against the recent price increases, which have ranged from 100-percent increases in some products to 600 percent in some medicines and soft drinks.

A CGTP spokesman told AFP that the CGTP march has not been canceled and will be held in Lima tonight. He added that the country's workers have expressed support for actions to force the government to modify its current economic policy. [passage omitted]

Wave of Disturbances Reported in Chimbote

PY1509213788 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1040 GMT 15 Sep 88

[Relay by correspondent Manuel Rios from Chimbote]

[Excerpt] As we have reported the 24-hour strike called by the Peruvian Workers Federation was observed in Chimbote yesterday. During the strike, the five most

important stores of the city were looted by unidentified individuals, and approximately 30 people were injured by shotgun fire. Three persons were seriously wounded and had to be taken to Lima in the afternoon, and more than 100 agitators were arrested.

This morning the city is returning to normal. The Chimbote Defense Front, however, has extended the strike for 24-hours. The Peruvian Workers Federation (?FETIDEPA) last night issued a communique to thank the public for their support of the 24-hour strike yesterday. There is uncertainty and anxiety in this city. [passage omitted]

Retired Navy Captain Attacked by Terrorists

PY1509220588 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 1800 GMT 15 Sep 88

[Excerpt] Navy Captain Luis Tenorio Benavides, retired, and his daughter were victims of a terrorist attack in La Molina this morning. The police have arrested four of the assailants. The doctors who attended Benavides in a local clinic say his condition is serious.

[Begin report from mobile unit] A high-ranking Peruvian Navy official escaped alive from a terrorist attack at 0800 today at the intersection of Corregidores and Universitaria Avenues in the La Molina District.

Navy Captain Luis Guillermo Tenorio Benavides, retired, was driving his car, a red Honda Civic with license number SO3634, when he was intercepted by unidentified criminals. They fired at his car, hitting Capt Tenorio four times. He was immediately taken to the Montefiori Clinic, where he underwent surgery.

According to initial—as of yet unconfirmed—reports, the Navy captain was accompanied by his young daughter when the attack took place. Personnel from the 21st police precinct took charge of this case and arrested four of the assailants who tried to escape in a stolen white Toyota, license number JQ3446. [recorded passage omitted] [end mobile unit report]

Ships Captain Arrested on Drug Charges

PY1509140488 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0032 GMT 15 Sep 88

[Text] Lima, 14 Sep (EFE)—Agustin Solis, a former Merchant Marine captain, has been detained by the police for his alleged part in transporting cocaine to the United States.

Solis' involvement with the gang of "godfather" Reynaldo Rodriguez Lopez, who is being tried in Lima for drug trafficking, was known by the police, but Solis evaded police detention by hiding for 2 years.

According to the local press, Solis was the captain of the Peruvian ship "Tupac Yupanqui" in which nearly 5,000 kg of cocaine was transported to the United States.

The gang headed by the cocaine "godfather" was exposed in July 1985 when a cocaine processing laboratory exploded in one of the mansions owned by Rodriguez Lopez in Lima.

The case is known as the "Villa Coca" case. Rodriguez and two of his brothers, who were disguised as fishermen, were arrested.

The case has caused great interest since then because of the relations between drug traffickers and high-ranking police officers, some of whom have already been arrested.

The "godfather" is also charged with tax evasion and with having ordered the murder of two Italian cocaine "couriers" who arrived in Lima. The couriers apparently belonged to the Sicilian drug mafia which was organized by the famous Italian "gangster" Lucky Luciano, who created the "syndicate of crime."

Solis, who denied having any connection with the "godfather," will today be placed at the disposal of the Lima criminal court, which is also hearing the "Villa Coca" case.

The newspaper EL NACIONAL reports today it is believed that Peruvian Navy Second Lieutenant Jose Manuel Lopez and former Peruvian Naval School cadet Carlos Fernando Elias Castro are also involved in the case linked to Solis.

Lopez and Elias were arrested by the Spanish police at the Barajas Airport in Madrid a year ago, when they arrived from Brussels carrying 14 kg of pure cocaine.

The names of Solis, Lopez and Elias were registered in the Seturin enterprise, a tourism company owned by the "Godfather" in Lima, which he used for sending the drug to the United States through "couriers."

Uruguay

Sanguinetti Says Nation on Path of Recovery

PY1309213888 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0930 GMT 13 Sep 88

[Text] Speaking yesterday in San Gregorio de Polanco, in the Tacuarembo Department, President Julio Maria Sanguinetti said he hopes the next Uruguayan presidential elections are not filled with personal animosity between the political adversaries.

He added that there are clear economic indexes showing that Uruguay is on the path of achieving an economic recovery. He said the country has experienced an economic rejuvenation in the last 3 years.

Sanguinetti said this statement is based on facts such as a 70-percent increase in exports, increase in salaries and a decrease in unemployment levels.

In San Gregorio de Polanco, Sanguinetti inaugurated a new housing complex built by the Uruguayan Mortgage Bank and the local municipality.

In addition, Sanguinetti said he hopes the November 1989 elections will be a democratic event and a great civic festivity as it traditionally has been in the past.

Motion Against Economy Minister Defeated

PY1509134088 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0930 GMT 15 Sep 88

[Excerpt] A joint session of Congress, which lasted until approximately 0200 [0500 GMT] this morning, debated the censure motion against Minister Ricardo Servino. The motion was submitted by the For the Fatherland faction of the Blanco Party.

Colorado Party congressmen did not participate very much in the debate, but they did occasionally interrupt the address [mecanismo de interrupcion] of an opposition member to rebut what was being said.

During a news conference before the session Albert Zumaran admitted that talks with Deputy Carlos Rodriguez, seeking to get him to change his mind about the motion, did not succeed. Neither the Herrerista—another faction of the Blanco Party—congressmen, nor Deputy Walter Santoro, changed their minds on the motion.

When the votes were counted, there were 118 nays and 65 ayes. The voting took place at the end of the session, which concluded at 0159.

We repeat, Congress has concluded its session during which the censure motion against the economy minister was defeated. [passage omitted]